

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

In the account of the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, published last week, the name of the lady who presented the silk stockings, should have been Mrs. Colburn instead of Collum.

The news by the Liverpool steamer, (which will be found in another part of this paper,) is of considerable interest to our readers. It will be seen that from the unfavorable state of the crops in England, there will probably be some requisition for our BREAD-STUFFS. A full report of the cotton and tobacco market is also given. An advance in the price of flour and grain in our principal "domestic markets," it will be seen, has taken place.

The great pressure in the money market which has been felt for some time past, and which has to a considerable extent paralyzed commercial operations, has eventuated in another SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—The intelligence reached this city on Thursday evening that the Philadelphia banks had that day suspended, and a meeting of the officers of our banks was held the following morning, when it was determined, in consequence of the step thus taken by those of Philadelphia, also to suspend, although they were never perhaps in a more sound condition. The banks generally south of New York, as far as heard from, as also those of Rhode Island, have suspended. See "Latest News" in another column.

SOUTHERN STAPLES—On another page will be found some statistics of Tobacco, Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, &c. which are important to those engaged in the trade and culture of those articles.

We invite the attention of the reader to the suggestions contained in the article on the Beet culture, in another column—It is a subject of commanding interest to every farmer having in view the comfort of his family circle.

In our next we shall give an interesting dialogue on the subject of the *Exhaustion of Lands, and the means of Improvement*, the scene of which is laid in our neighbouring county of Anne Arundel, and can in advance commend it to the consideration, not only of the good people of that county (where by the by, we ought to have more subscribers to the Farmer,) but to other parts where the same system is pursued which is therein treated of.

We have a communication from Edwd. P. Roberts, esq. giving an account of his planting of the Rohan Potatoes—one from F. H. an enlightened farmer of Marietta, Pa. on the same subject—and two on that well contested subject, the 'Tree Corn,' one from Mr. Wm. B. Clarke, of Hagerstown, Md., the other from J. Carroll Walsh, esq.

Harford co. Md.—all of which will probably appear in our next.

In reply to the request of the Maine Farmer for information relative to the Frederic Sheep, a correspondent writes us that Messrs. P. Meade, Thos. Nelson, and Geo. Bunville, of Clarke co. Va. are in possession of that breed.

SWINE—As much attention is now being paid to improving the breed of Swine, the experience of men of established reputation in the business, will be received with attention—and in order that our readers may be advised of the modes pursued by such, in the rearing of this valuable animal, we will from time to time present them with the advice and practice pursued by breeders in different parts of the country. In another page will be found a paper on the subject from Mr. E. Phinney, of whom and of his farm, the editor of the N. England Farmer, in a notice of the farms visited in a recent tour, thus speaks:

"Every part of his farm shews, that by science, industry and skill, it has been rendered worthy of being ranked among the first of well cultivated farms in New England, and its proprietor worthy of all praise for the laudable example he has set for his agricultural brethren."

The editor of the Tennessee Farmer, in urging upon the farmers of the West to improve their breeds, makes some judicious remarks shewing the advantages thereof, and very justly observes, that the possession of a good stock of swine, generally involves the additional advantage of better attention and keep than the scrub animal is apt to receive—the farmer takes a pride and pleasure in his care of a good pig, which it is not extraordinary should be altogether wanting in the rearing of an inferior one.

He also alludes to a fact which it is strange should be in existence, yet nevertheless is too true, that

"The southern sections of the country pay out immense sums of money, and subject themselves to much inconvenience, and portions of their population sometimes even to the prospect of starvation, by a total rejection of the maxim, 'that no farmer should purchase what he can raise himself;' a great part, at least, of which expenditure and inconvenience might be advantageously arrested by the culture of grain and the rearing of domestic animals."

This should not continue to be the case, and we trust that the spirit now abroad in some of those states for the improvement of their agricultural resources, will have this branch in view, as there can be no good reason why they should be tributary to other sections for their supplies of those necessities of life—and it is gratifying to learn that Tennessee has taken her stand in emancipating herself from this dependence. Such has been the rage for cotton planting in the South and South-west, that most other articles of culture have been neglected, many of which need not in fact to interfere with their great staple. The system now adopted in the Middle and Eastern States, of preparing root crops for farm-stock, should be more generally followed in the Southern—and we learn from the above paper that in Middle and West Tennessee, grain and grass, the high-blooded horse, thorough-bred neat cattle, and the improved hog, are multiplying with a most gratifying rapidity.

"We are thoroughly convinced, (says the editor,) that this is the system best adapted to our State, and we therefore rejoice that it is in course of adoption throughout its length and breadth."

THE CULTURE OF BEETS.

Among the duties which we have assigned to ourselves, has been that of enforcing upon our agricultural readers the propriety of paying attention to the culture of root crops, for the purpose of feeding their cattle through the fall, winter and spring, and it has not been without emotions of unaffected pleasure, that we have learned that our advice has not been lost upon those to whom it has been addressed. We have ever considered it alike the duty and interest of the husbandman, to provide liberal supplies of succulent provender for his stock, and especially for his *milch cows*; and so far as the latter are concerned, there is no truth more incontrovertible, than that without a generous allowance of such food they cannot be kept profitably to their milk during the winter months, as milk cannot be secreted, to any extent, unless the substance on which the cow may feed be of a character at once juicy and rich. One might as well think of converting iron into gold, by the agency of the blow-pipe and the crucible, as to expect that his cow can extract milk and cream from dry corn blades and tops, or hay. If she support life with tolerable appearance of health and vigor, by the most liberal allowance of any of these, it is as much as her owner can reasonably expect.

We would ask the experienced farmer, who may have from ten to a dozen cows at the pail through the winter, which are thus fed, whether it is not quite as much as his lady can do, with all her care, skill and application to the duties of the dairy, to furnish butter and cream enough for his table? Why is this the case? It is because the cows have been fed upon *dry feed*. These same cows, we affirm, if fed fully upon root crops, would yield not only an ample supply for home use, but a considerable quantity of butter for market; and that, instead of not defraying their own expenses through the winter, they would be a source of profit. If this view of the case be correct,—and we honestly believe it is,—we would ask, in all modesty, is it not time that our farmers, one and all, should attend to this branch of domestic economy? We say it is time, and under that impression, we shall proceed to call their attention to the propriety of making preparation during the *present fall*, for putting in a crop of beets next spring. To us it is immaterial whether the variety be SUGAR BEET, or MANGEL WURTZEL; for they are alike nutritive and productive. All we ask is, that either the one or the other kind be put in, in the proportion of one acre for every ten head of stock; and in order that each and all may not say that he is not acquainted with the mode of culture, we shall lay down a precise and accurate plan for them to carry out. Let us begin then, with the

CHOICE OF SOIL.

The most suitable soils for the culture of the beet, are, first, a *deep clay mould*, well charged with vegetable matter, sufficiently friable to not be subject to *baking*: secondly, a *sandy loam*, moderately intermixed with clay; and also charged with vegetable matter: *thirdly*, *alluvial* or other rich bottoms: *fourthly*, any soil that is neither an impenetrable clay, or drifting sand, which may be naturally strong and well charged with vegetable remains, will

answer, so that they are not too adhesive for the penetration of the roots, and sufficiently so to receive and hold moisture. Clover-leys and grass-swards should be avoided.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Any ground which may be destined for beets next spring, should be ploughed up this fall, and, if practicable, receive a second ploughing through the winter. Previous to the second ploughing, let twenty double horse cart loads of stable or barn-yard manure be spread thereon, and ploughed in: the deeper the plough penetrates the earth the better. In the spring, from the 15th April to the 1st of May, in the Middle and Western States—from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, in the Southern states, let the ground be again ploughed and thoroughly harrowed and rolled. We have prescribed three ploughings as the best method of preparation; and so it is, as the better the ground be pulverized, the larger will be the yield of roots, and more luxuriant that of the leaves; but three ploughings are not indispensably necessary: two, or even one, where convenience may not suit to give more, will answer: we have known an excellent yield from one ploughing alone. But whether there be one, two or three ploughings, the ground should be ploughed deep and thoroughly pulverized—without fine tilth no root will yield well. Immediately after the ground is ready the seed must be sown.

SELECTION OF, AND PUTTING IN, THE SEED.

We need not say that care should be taken to get good seed, as every agriculturist knows that his success will greatly depend upon his choice of good seed.—But to guard against mishaps of the kind, we would advise every farmer, who may once chance to get the genuine article, to reserve a sufficient number of roots for seed, taking care to select such as are largest and least deformed by straggling branches. Each root thus selected, if planted out in the spring, in good rich earth, with a southern exposure, and kept free of weeds, will yield from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ a pound of seed, the which, if kept dry, will keep for four years. Under the previous head we have treated of the preparation of the ground, and it is our purpose now to speak of the mode of

Putting in the seed.—The ground having been previously ploughed, harrowed and rolled, stretch a line across it from north to south; that done, trace a series of slight drills, two feet apart, along the line, either with a small drill hoe, or the point of a stick, about one inch deep.—As your drills are made, let a person drop in the beet seed about six inches asunder, cover with a garden hoe, taking care to press down the earth with the back of your instrument as you cover the seed. If you have no drilling machine to put your seed in with, a tolerable substitute may be found in a glass bottle: the mode of using it is, to fill it about half full of seed, and seizing it by the middle shake it as you go up the drill, taking care to hold the mouth of the bottle near to, and immediately over, the drill, giving the bottle a shake at each space of six inches. An industrious man, who has the knack of shaking the bottle, may thus put in and cover an acre a day.

Every one, however, who calculates upon pursuing the root culture, should procure a drilling machine, as any one after becoming conversant with its use can, with ease to himself, put in and cover four acres a day. The best kinds are those which make the drill, drop the seed, and cover them at the same operation. Should any one procure one of the smaller kind, which simply drops the seed, the same process of making the drill and covering must be observed as is done when the seed is dropt either from the hand or a bottle.

If the machine used performs all the operations before enumerated, all that is necessary to be done in the formation of the drills, is, to mark out the direction of the implement, by stakes or poles, taking care to have exactness observed in making each drill two feet apart.

It is recommended by many to soak the seed in warm water for twelve or even twenty-four hours before plant-

ing, as it induces earlier vegetation than when put in without it. If soaked it would be proper after draining to dry them with plaster or ashes.

CULTURE.

In about ten or twelve days from the time of sowing the seed, they will come up. Most if not all of the seeds which vegetate, will have from two to four tops; all of these, except the most vigorous one, must be pinched or pulled off as soon as they show their fourth leaf. Without this be done, the roots will prove crooked and defective.

When this is done, if the beets be too thick, or may have come up irregularly, let careful hands be employed to thin them out to the distance of 12 inches apart in the rows, and to transplant in the vacant spaces. In transplanting, care must be taken to make the holes, into which the plants are to be placed, sufficiently deep to admit the tap roots without their being crooked. In inserting them the earth must be pressed firmly around the plants by dibble sticks and the finger and thumb. The persons engaged in thinning and transplanting, must draw out the weeds and grass by the hand; those that grow between the rows can be eradicated with the hoe or cultivator.

When these processes have been performed, it will be an easy matter to attend to the after culture, as the hoe and cultivator will alone be afterwards required; the hoe between the plants, the cultivator between the rows. If, however, the ground should become baked, it may be found necessary to use a small plough, the ploughman to take care to first take the furrow from the plants, and then throw it back again, so as not to hill them up, as all beets grow best when not earthed up. The great object to be sought in their cultivation, is, to keep them clean of weeds and the earth open around them during their entire growing season. Should they be worked at the right periods,—just when the grass and weeds begin to show their heads,—the labor will be comparatively trifling, the beets will be kept in a constant growing and healthy state, and will not fail to attain a large size.

Four thorough workings through the season, will be amply sufficient. With these, we will warrant in good strong ground, well manured, if the plants be regularly set in the rows, one foot apart, the rows two feet, a product to the acre of 1000 bushels. To give this yield an average of 3 lbs. to the beet is sufficient—they often weigh from 5 to 18 and 20 lbs.

Should not a sufficient number of plants come up at the first sowing to fill up the vacant places, let more seed be dibbled in, and no fears need be entertained of their attaining a good size.

PULLING THE LEAVES FOR SOILING.

If the beets be sown early, the leaves will bear being pulled, without injury, twice in the season—the first pulling to be done about the middle of July. An acre will give at least twenty double horse cart-loads of leaves, which we hazard nothing in saying will be found as good food for *milch cows* and *hogs* as were ever given to either. In pulling the leaves care must be taken to break them off from around the root, with the finger and thumb, close to their insertion into the stem. As a general criterion to the puller, we will remark, that those leaves which bend to the earth should be pulled, and that those around the crown of the root should never be pulled. In two or three weeks from the time of the first pulling, the second crop of leaves will be ready.

GATHERING AND PRESERVATION OF THE ROOTS.

About the last of October choose a dry time, and dig up your beets. The most expeditious method will be to run a deep furrow on each side of the rows, close to the roots; this will loosen the earth sufficiently to allow of their being pulled up with ease. Let the tops be rung off so as to leave a small portion of them attached to, and just above, the crown. Throw the leaves and roots in separate piles; the latter in small piles to dry, and when dry they should be immediately put away, either by throwing the earth up over them, or by packing them away in a dry cellar.

With respect to the first method—piles of about 50 or 100 bushels should be heaped up on the surface of the earth, in a dry situation; bring the top of the heap to a point, so as to make an inclination on both sides that will carry off the water without settling; then throw earth on the pile sufficient to give the entire heap a covering of 12 inches. If there be any danger of water settling around them, trench so as to prevent it.

Some first dig a hole before covering, but we think burying on the surface preferable.

If you have plenty of dry cellar room, you may pile them away there with the certainty of their keeping until May. Between the wall and roots there should be a layer of straw; and it might be well to place a slight covering of straw on the top of the heap to exclude light and air.

We have taken some pains to prepare this plan of culture for our readers, and we sincerely hope that the timely advice we have taken the liberty of giving them, may prove as acceptable as it is well intended, and we will conclude by giving the

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

The usual quantity of Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurtzel seed sown on an acre is four pounds, but we are authorized to say, that two pounds, if skilfully put in with a drilling machine, is amply sufficient.

NOTES ON A FLYING TRIP TO THE WEST.—I took leave of you, Mr. Editor, at 12 last night, and turned in on my principle of never crying after spilt milk, leaving our captain to "work a traverse" to get us off. Would you know, by-the-bye, from whom I learned the philosophical maxim of never looking back to repine at misfortune? He was no other than the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. I had the honour of being one of a party of chosen friends to dine with him on his birth day at Douoraghen Manor, for several years immediately preceding his death. He lived to be upwards of 90 years of age, was a man of remarkable cheerfulness and equanimity of mind, with an uniform and natural politeness of manners that seemed not to cost him the slightest effort. Throughout life his habits were remarkably temperate and regular. With no passion for speculation, or even any great love of enterprise, a vast estate accumulated in his hands, the joint fruits of inheritance, personal industry, an exact system of accounts and method in all his business. It was delightful to witness between the old Patriarch of the Revolution and his eldest daughter, Mrs. C., that constant and affectionate interchange of the tender and endearing offices and obligations that belong to the father and the daughter. How completely were the suavity and agreeable manners of the parent transmitted to the child; with *Je ne sais quoi*, of addition, that in the softer sex render these virtues still more attractive. Well, in the name of agriculture, in whose service you enlisted me, where am I deserting—but you will excuse some enthusiasm in honour of the good that have departed to a better, and the excellent who are still spared us to adorn this degenerate world, and remind us of a past and a more refined age—Yes, I remember me to have heard Mr. Carroll once remark, that one secret of his good health, was a self-command to forget, or to review, without the wear and tear of painful emotions, the thousand harassing occurrences incident to the most fortunate career of existence.

At sun-rise this morning, I awoke at the jingling of the bell, to warn the passengers to rise and give way to preparations for breakfast.—In no private house, by the bye, will you see more cleanliness, better fare, or better cooking, than on board of this boat,—the very reverse, I am sorry to say, of what we met at the hotel in Wheeling, where every thing was cold and dirty, though the bar-keeper, Mr. S., is evidently a most obliging and clever young man, wanting only a good sphere for distinction in his "line."

As I peeped out through the "loop-hole of my retreat," it rejoiced me to see the majestic trees that fringe and embellish its border, apparently flying up the Ohio River. Our good Captain had run over or through all obstructions, while sleep, which once in every twenty-four hours, "binds his fillet o'er our brow," and reduces all for half their lives, to an equality of mental condition, typical of that confounding loco-foco and grave power, which at last levels all, from the king to the beggar, we had been borne along, each according to his registered des-

ination—and forsooth, what strange congregations are gathered in these boats! From how many points we collect! to how many we diverge! all, I would fain persuade me, to be re-collected at last under one Good Shepherd, who, whatever may be our faults or misfortunes, will “have mercy upon us” all, and know how to “temper the wind to the shorn lamb.”

I was quickly dressed and on deck, and
“Surely ne’er did morning break”

more beautifully on a benighted and sinful world. There came just slowly rising o’er the hills, the king of day, “rejoicing in the east,” and if he had come to herald the very day of judgment itself, with a proclamation of forgiveness and glad tidings to all the world, he could not have been clothed in brighter beams, nor could these have been reflected by a more cloudless sky. Not a speck was visible on the “wide expanse of blue ethereal.” The united power of current and steam was sweeping us down the Ohio with a velocity that might compare with an eagle’s flight, while we passed sometimes so near that we could almost snatch the “sere and yellow leaf” from the overhanging woods, now beautified with all the various exquisite tints that characterise our forests throughout the autumnal season.

Now to the God of day!
A thousand throats pour forth—
Far sweeter music than from Memnon’s strings,
E’er burst to glad the admiring earth—
When his first beams he flings,
Far o’er the world.
Who would not leave
The city’s crowded street,
To taste the fragrance of the breezy morn,
And flying from the summer’s glowing heat,
Leave fashion, with her torturing arts in scorn,
With nature dwell?

There was a bracing freshness and elasticity in the air that I thought I had never before experienced—Nothing was wanting to lend a yet higher enchantment to the surrounding scene, save the presence of one friend, the friend of friends, to hang her feeble frame upon my arm, and by the mysterious and magnetic power of sympathy, swell yet higher the sentiment of admiration that filled my bosom. Who that friend is she can guess if you cannot, but—she never reads the Farmer. Let me add, Mr. Editor, en passant, that had I any talent to fill a column for your “Ladies’ Department,” I might there commemorate the good sense and the fortitude of a Maryland lady, whom I had the pleasure to meet here, and now on board, travelling alone, among strangers, in a strange land, propelled by that most powerful impulse of the human breast, *maternal solicitude*! This lady’s father was one of the best informed gentlemen your city could boast—he died there not many years since, in opulent circumstances, President of one of your public institutions, highly respected for the brightness of his honour, the extent of his information, and the soundness of his judgment. The daughter, with a resolution as rare as it is exemplary, is going to see and to counsel a son, who, in the course of a long absence, has married, and settled high up on the Arkansas River. The affairs of her husband and son residing in Maryland, not admitting of their absence without material inconvenience and detriment to their interests, she has undertaken, alone and unprotected, except by her own good understanding and strength of mind, (with which few men’s that I know can compare,) to make this visit, and is now on her way to the mouth of White River, intending to take passage thence down the Mississippi, and up the Arkansas River to Little Rock. I mention it to her praise, and as an example to our American matrons, who, for the most part, foolishly regard it as dangerous or indelicate to go to visit a friend or nearest relative in a neighboring town, and scarcely across the street, without having their husbands tied to their apron strings. It is high time that they had laid aside this sickly dependence, leaving their husbands to pursue their business with the least possible interruption, while, on the other hand, it should be his greatest pleasure to devote to her society and their children, every moment that he can safely snatch from his affairs. Such at least are my views—such I believe to be much more the habit in thriving New England than in the Middle and Southern States; and I thought I would just seize the occasion of the praiseworthy journey of Mrs. C., of Alleghany County, Maryland, to “say my say” on the subject. If I differ from your female

readers it will afflict me, especially if they be good housewives; for I believe, God bless them, they have no better friend than—yours, Mr. Editor. Ah, but did I not go to my berth last night with a promise at parting that I would say something about the POTOMAC AND OHIO CANAL—its coal trade, &c.? Well, truly I must confess, that I have not had opportunity or means at hand to study the subject in detail. With a selfishness that belongs to our nature, a local attachment that when collected and applied to our whole country, makes up the much praised sentiment and virtue of patriotism, I always look first involuntarily at home, and ask myself, how will this measure affect Baltimore? What will be its influence on my native old state of Maryland? I cannot doubt that the beds of coal of the Maryland Company are inexhaustible, and of the first quality, neither can I doubt the capacity and convenience of the Canal to take it cheaply to market; but I do doubt, and that seriously, whether it is the interest of the owners of these immense coal pits, any more than it is the interest of Maryland and Baltimore, to have the terminus of the Canal at the basin at Georgetown, or on the wharves at Alexandria. In my judgment they cannot safely depend on a self-supporting coal trade thence to the Atlantic cities. It must be connected with, and a convenience subordinate and subsidiary to, other and already existing branches of commerce. As a separate and distinct branch of business, it will not pay—it cannot be forced—it must wait, and in some measure depend on, the contingencies and accidents of general trade and commerce—accidents which are sure to happen as incidental to the diversified trade and commerce of a large city. How is the coal transported at present from Philadelphia and New-York to Boston? Not in any regular line of coal drogers; but in chance vessels, which take it in as a *make weight*, or if vessels go for it, it is only when they can get something to carry—they often take it as ballast. No vessels in this world are navigated with so much economy as a Yankee coaster—for the most part she is owned by the master and the hands on board; and let the merchant ship owner do what he will, they will underfeed and underwork him. When they are done fishing in summer, they put in a few fish, and some pork, and a few potatoes, and go coasting along South, if it be only for a bare living; but even they could not be tempted to encounter the long and difficult navigation of the sinuous Potomac, for the sake only of a load of coal; but let the Canal but open one of its mouths in the basin at Baltimore, accessible at all seasons from the ocean, and with large deposits there always waiting, and these coasters will be coming along with their notions, and taking coal away as ballast, as they do now from Philadelphia, for from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton, and from New-York for \$1.—When ice closes the navigation of the Canal, there will be our rail-road to transport Eastern manufactures to the West. With these two great conveyances by the shortest route to the Ohio, the merchants of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, will avail of it to supply their customers in the west, until in the process of time, and that not long, becoming familiar with the unrivalled advantages of our position, they will come with their capital and their sagacity and spirit of enterprize, to carry out and establish the channels of direct intercourse with Europe, which we lack the nerve or the means to provide. The amount of goods and manufactures that would pass through Baltimore to the West, from the Atlantic cities east of us, if they had the Canal for heavier and more bulky, as they will have the rail-road for lighter articles and for travel, is beyond all calculation. But who cannot foresee that when we have established these facilities, enterprise and capital will supply the most direct and economical channels for exporting commodities of domestic growth, and for importing our supplies from abroad.—These facilities, I repeat, will only be half supplied, without the Canal.—It must be to the rail-road, what the heavy fallow plough is to the lighter implements of the farm. Let any reader take his pen and make a diagram of Baltimore and her channels of trade—let him first sketch the Chesapeake, the most splendid inland bay, as I have often heard British officers say during the war, in the known world, two hundred miles long, with thousands of miles of natural canal pouring into her bosom, and on it to Baltimore the produce of an area of fertile country containing millions of acres of our own soil, and stretching up with unequalled proximity to the Ohio—Let him then draw a line for the steamboat and rail-road lines from Philadelphia, and then let him lay down the great estuary of the Susquehanna and the Susquehanna Canal,

that like a worm-hole in a wine-butt, taps the collected riches of Pennsylvania, and so sweeping round the compass, noting the turnpikes that penetrate and ramify all the rich settlements in the north, until he comes to the great national road, coming from the base of the Rocky Mountains, and crossing the Alleghenies by the mouth of the great coal-pits at Cumberland to enter on the western borders of the city—and having noted the rail road from Wheeling down the valley of the Potomac to Harpers’ Ferry, on which all travellers must pass from east to west, and from west to east, as wine passes through a scyphon from one bottle to another; and then he will have some idea of what has been done, and what is doing, for the prosperity of Baltimore. He will see her seated like the heart in the human body, the seat of circulation, receiving and sending forth the life-blood of agriculture, and manufactures and commerce, through a vast range of country—but let him not stop there! Let him then take his pen and dot on his diagram a small spot for Cumberland, at the head of a great Canal which has been made by the money and (we hope not abused) credit of Maryland—all within her limits and under her jurisdiction. Let him figure an hundred boats loaded with coal from the bowels of Maryland mines—as many more loaded with flour, and corn, and tobacco, and hay, and meat, and meal, all of Maryland produce, and let him then put them in motion, and follow them down—where are they going to? her own commercial emporium, whose property is so enormously taxed to make that Canal? Far from it—he will see that Canal wending its way through the State, and bearing along all these rich products of the mines and the plough, until, just before it reaches the point of delivery, and there it suddenly breaks through our limits, and yields up all it has gathered in Maryland, to build up rival towns.—There our wise legislators have opened a copious vein, and the blood which was sent from the heart of the State, instead of returning, to maintain a healthful circulation, is let out, to fall on, and fertilize the grounds of strangers, alien to our laws, and rivals of our growth and prosperity.—While so many other great works draw to Baltimore as a common centre, making up a great plan of internal improvements, otherwise fruitful and complete, here is a great leak opened by our own folly, to mar and to ruin the whole system. Let him take his pen once more, and trace on the line of that Canal from the District to Baltimore, and shew that to the people of Baltimore and of Maryland, and hear what they will say. For one, whose voice is the feeblest of the feeble, I say, *lose not a day*—spin the reel at both ends at once—let the farmers have the benefit of both markets—of the District first, as it must be, and to that I have no objection; far otherwise; but let it debouche finally at Spring Gardens.

Connected with, and making an auxiliary part of the trade of Baltimore, the owners of the mines will find there a free outlet and remunerating demand for their coal. As it is, terminating only where it does, this magnificent work, worthy of the Roman Republic in the days of her brightest glory, will prove measurably unprofitable, alike to those by whom, and to those for whom, who are not those by whom it was executed. Than the writer of this, it has never had a more cordial friend. Powerless in all else, to promote its completion, he may yet pray that a great undertaking calculated to achieve in its way and degree, the highest purposes of human enterprise, and whose beneficent effects should flow on eternal as the flow of the waters it is intended to connect, may never be prostituted to the grovelling and mercenary purposes of mere partizans, such as sometimes get Presidency over them, with views all sinister and contracted, exciting wonder, like the fly in amber, not at the fly, but at “how the d—l did it get there?”

AGRICULTOR.

THE COTTON CROP.—The accounts from all the cotton growing States, place it beyond a doubt that immense damage has been done to the cotton crop by the drought and worm—we have before noticed this fact, and the papers of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, confirm the intelligence.—We select the following from different points to show that the complaint is universal:

We continue to place before our readers, such accounts of the GROWING CROP, as we gather from public sources; we ventured in our last to estimate the product, as probably being somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 bales—this of course is mere guesswork at so early a

period, but we can yet learn nothing to authorise us to hope for a more favorable result.—*Mobile Com. Chron.*

Go where you will in Alabama or Mississippi, you hear nothing but the crops. From what I can gather, the average in the two states will not be more than two thirds, many say not more than one half the usual product. Not a year passes but the croakers and speculators raise the cry of short crops—this year the wolf has really pounced upon the planter. The unusually long spell of dry weather, combined with the ravages of the worm, has had a disastrous effect, both upon the cotton and corn crops, as any one who runs may see.—*N. O. Pickayune.*

The cotton crops in the vicinity of Baton Rouge are beginning to suffer much from the drought. The first picking has been heavy, and of an excellent quality, but if we have no rain soon, there must be a great falling off of the anticipated crops.—*Baton Rouge (Lou.) Gaz.*

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 18th says:—The cotton was coming into town very fast. The crop would not be so large as we expected, but the staple was uncommonly fine. An early resumption of business was anticipated.—The streets were beginning to wear a lively appearance.

The Natchez Free Trader, says:—"We are led to the conclusion, from reports received from various sections of the State, that there will not be more than two-thirds of a crop the present season." The crops upon the bottom lands were generally good; but on the hills and highlands the plantations had suffered very much from the drought and worms.

It is now certain that the new cotton crop of Georgia, will again be short. The prospect of an abundant crop up to the first of August, was never better—the weed was luxuriant in its growth, and gave promise of a rich harvest of fruit. At that time a drought set in, which has continued until this date, without intermission, not a single shower of rain having passed over our arid and parched fields. The damages to the crop by this drought is immense—in many sections of country our information is, that the crop is almost entirely cut off, and every where in the State it is seriously injured. In addition, the worms have made their appearance in some districts of country, and are making sad havoc among the leaves and young bolls—a change sudden, unexpected and gloomy, has come over the prospect, which six weeks ago cheered the Georgia Planters—so great has this change been, that if our forthcoming crop, exceed the last year at all, it will certainly fall short of the expectations entertained abroad of its probable extent. Indeed our people at home, can scarcely realize so great a falling off in so short a time, but the evidences on all hands and the accounts from all quarters confirm us in the opinion, that the Georgia crop will fall far below a fair average in its extent.—*Macon Messenger.*

A drought is now prevailing, probably to a greater extreme than has been known in this country since its settlement. In the Cherokee counties as many as three-fourths of the creeks and branches, and many of the springs are dried up.

In this vicinity the drought is also extreme, but fewer of the water courses are all dry. The cotton crop is suffering materially from it and will be much short of the anticipations formed a week since.—*ib.*

We have been told, that many of the cotton crops, in this neighborhood, have been greatly injured by the recent drought. Although we have here, and in the immediate vicinity of this place had plentiful rains within the last month, not one drop has fallen six miles north west of us, since the first of August. The crop in this section will doubtless fall short.—*Marengo Gaz.*

A letter from Laurens C. H. (S. C.) Sept. 26, 1839, says: Very flattering accounts have heretofore been given of the prospects of the present crop, in most of the newspapers throughout the Union; and which I have no doubt, were warranted by facts, up to the latter part of July last, when every species of production seemed to be prosperous and flourishing: But since that period, cotton and corn, and every thing else growing, has been on the decline. For the last six or seven weeks, there has been a most withering and parching drought, which, together with the rust, and insects, has cut the cotton crop at least one-third short, in this and the adjoining districts. The corn crop, to say the most of it, will not exceed the ordinary average supply. The true state of facts, as to the present prospect of the cotton crop, should be made known from all sections of the Southern country, in or-

der to counteract the effects which former reports may have produced on the market. The planters do not desire to deceive, but merely for the truth to be known, and to have fair play.—*South Carolinian.*

A letter from the senior Editor of the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, says:—I have been in the counties of Jasper, Jones, Newton, DeKalb, Cobb, Cass, Floyd, Paulding, and Carroll, such a drought never was experienced; all the water courses are either dried up or so low as to have stopped all the mills. The corn crops are tolerably good, but the cotton crops have been most seriously injured; it is generally estimated that but half a crop will be made. The drought has been felt in Alabama where the cotton crops have been seriously injured. The late corn has also been seriously injured.

CATTLE SHOW.—The Board of Agriculture, acting in accordance with a resolution of the Agricultural Society, at their quarterly meeting, offer to the farmers of Kent co. Md. the following premiums, and invite competition.

For the best crop of wheat grown on 1 acre a piece of plate value	\$5 00
For the best crop of corn grown on 1 acre a piece of plate value	5 00
For the best crop of wheat on 5 acres a silver cup value	7 00
For the best crop of corn on 5 acres	7 00
For the best crop of wheat on 10 acres	10 00
For the best crop corn on 10 acres	10 00
For the best crop of potatoes on $\frac{1}{2}$ acre	5 00
For the best crop of potatoes on 1 acre	7 00
For the best crop of potatoes on 2 acres	10 00
For the best crops of Timothy Clover and Orchard grass on 1 acre each	5 00
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzell, Ruta Baga, and Sugar beet on $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each	7 50
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzell, Ruta Baga, and Sugar beet on 1 acre each	10 00
For the best sample of sewing silk not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10 00
For the best sample of reeled silk not less than 3 lbs.	10 00
For the best lot of cocoons not less than 30 lbs.	10 00
As many species of potatoes now used for the table are evidently depreciating, the Board offer for the best table potato raised from the seed a premium of 5 dollars or a piece of plate of that value.	
For the best colt, not exceeding two years the preceding spring a silver cup value	10 00
For the best calf, not exceeding the same age do	3 00
For the best home-made carpet not less than 20 ys.	3 00
For the best pair home-made stockings	2 00
For the best parcel of butter not less than 5 lbs. a silver butter knife.	
For the best boar	2 00
For the best sow	2 00
For the best ram	2 00
For the best ewe	2 00
For the best stallion a silver cup	10 00
For the best bull	5 00

The cattle show will be held at Chestertown on Wednesday November 13th, when a dinner will be provided for the members of the society, and an address will be delivered by a member of the board. A punctual attendance is requested. P. WORTH, Sec.

SHEEP SWEEPSTAKE.—The following sweepstake has been opened for the purpose of inducing those who have fine sheep to exhibit their flocks at the cattle show.

We the subscribers do hereby agree to show a flock of twenty ewes each, at the next cattle show. Entrance \$10, half forfeit

The sheep to be examined by a committee appointed for the purpose; two-thirds of the amount of the stake to be awarded to the owner of the flock, which shall combine in the greatest degree, the properties of beauty, size, form and wool;—and the remaining third to the owner of the second best flock.

No sheep can be entered except such as have belonged to their present owners since the 1st of January, 1839.

Persons desirous of entering flocks in the above stake are requested to deposit their subscriptions with Thos. H. Dawson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, on or before the 24th of Oct. 1839.

By order of the Board, T. TILGHMAN, Sec.
SUBSCRIBERS.—Saml. Hambleton, Sr. Saml. Stevens, T. Tilghman, E. N. Hambleton. EASTON, MD.

From the N. E. Farmer.

E. PHINNEY, ON SWINE.—In compliance with your request I cheerfully devote a few moments to giving you an account of my piggery. I have often stated and now repeat, that the manure from my hog pens will pay for all the food which I purchase for them: the residue of their feed, by far the greater part, being the produce of my own farm.

My breeds are principally of the Berkshire full blood, and a cross of this breed with the Mackey breed. This cross I have found decidedly preferable to the full bloods of either. I have an imported sow of the "Essex half blacks," being a descendant of the Berkshire, and highly spoken of by English breeders. The Mackey pigs were imported into this country from England some fifteen or twenty years ago, by Capt. Mackey, of Boston, and till within a few years were decidedly the best stock in New England, and perhaps in America. When first imported, Capt. Mackey, on his farm at Weston, not unfrequently brought them up to 600 lbs. at the age of 18 months. In all the essential points, such as maturing early, lightness of offal, greater weight in the more profitable parts, thinness of skin, &c., they greatly exceeded the Berkshire breed, but by breeding in and in, as it is termed, they had greatly degenerated, had become weak and feeble in constitution, small in size, ill-shaped, and in some instances deformed. With the exception of the human species, no animal degenerates so rapidly by this practice of breeding in and in as the hog. Judicious crossing is the only way by which a good breed of swine can be kept up and preserved. By proper attention to this principle, all good and valuable qualities of a breed may be preserved and the bad rejected;—without it the best breeds will soon become worthless. With a view of restoring some of the good properties of the Mackey, I tried crossing them with various breeds, and with none have succeeded so well as with the Berkshire. The produce of this cross possesses all the good and valuable points of the Mackey united to the health, vigor and size, without any of the coarseness of the Berkshire. The best pigs, however, that I have ever seen, were produced by putting a full blood Berkshire boar to a sow which was a cross of the Mackey with the "Moco," a New York breed, the progeny being half Berkshire, a quarter Mackey, and a quarter Moco.

My stock of fattening swine usually consists of about one hundred, besides about fifty stores. My time for slaughtering is in February and March, when half my pigs are at the age of 15 and 16 months, being the fall and winter litters of the previous year, the other half being the pigs of the spring next previous to killing, and are at the age of 9 and 10 months. The former in years past have weighed from 350 to 400 lbs., and in some instances as high as 500 lbs. The latter from 250 to 350.

An inquiry is often made as to the best time of killing, or what age it is most profitable to slaughter them. On a large farm where much green herbage is produced and where the value of the manure is taken into account, I consider the pigs killed at the age of 15 and 16 months as giving the general profit. When it is intended to kill them at this age, they may be kept on more ordinary and cheaper food for the 10 or 12 months or till within 4 or 5 months of the time of killing. The manure they make and the extra weight of pork more than pay the expense incurred in keeping them the longer time; but the spring pigs which are to be killed the ensuing winter and spring, must be kept upon the best of food from the time they are taken from the sow until they are slaughtered.

The older class of pigs for the first 10 or 12 months, are kept principally upon brewers' grains, with a small quantity of Indian or barley meal or rice, ruta baga, sugar beet, &c., and in the season of clover, peas, oats, corn stalks, weeds, &c., they are cut green and thrown into the pens; the next four or five months before killing they have as much Indian meal, barley meal or rice, with an equal quantity of potatoes, apples or pumpkins as they will eat, the whole being well cooked and salted, and given them about blood warm. During the season of fattening, an ear or two of hard corn is every day given to each pig. This small quantity they will digest well, and of course there is no waste. Shelled corn soaked in water made as salt as the water of the ocean, for 48 hours with a quart of wood ashes added to each bushel and given to them occasionally in small quantities, greatly promotes their health and growth. Their health and appetite is also greatly promoted by throwing a handful of charcoal once or twice a week in each of their pens. Their principal food should, however, be cooked as

thoroughly and as nicely as if intended for table use. From long practice and repeated experiments, I am convinced that two dollars worth of material well cooked will make as much pork as three dollars worth of the same material given in a raw state.

Pigs when first taken from the sow should be treated with great care, to prevent scouring and from becoming stunted; when either of these happen, it will require many days and sometimes weeks to put them again into a healthy, growing condition. When first deprived of the maternal food, a little new or skim milk, boiled and slightly salted and given to them often and in small quantities, will prevent scouring and greatly promote their growth. If intended for killing at the age of 9 or 10 months, they should be full fed all the time and kept as fat as possible. If on the other hand they are intended for killing at the age of 15 or 18 months, they should not be full fed, nor be made very fat for the first 9 or 10 months.

To satisfy myself of the benefit of this course I took six of my best pigs eight weeks old, all of the same litter, and shut them in two pens, three in each. Three of these I fed very high and kept them as fat all the time as they could be made. The other three were fed sparingly upon coarse food, but kept in a healthy, growing condition, till within four or five months of the time of killing when they were fed as high as others. They were all slaughtered at the same time, being then 16 months old. At the age of 9 months the full fed pigs were much the heaviest, but at the same time of killing, the pigs fed sparingly for the first 10 or 12 months weighed, upon an average, fifty pounds each more than the others. Besides this additional weight of pork, the three "lean kine" added much more than the others to my manure heap.—These results would seem very obvious to any one who has noticed the habits of the animal. In consequence of short feeding they were much more active and industrious in the manufacture of compost, and his activity at the same time caused the muscles to enlarge and the frame to spread, while the very fat pigs became inactive, and like indolent bipeds, they neither worked for their own benefit nor for that of others.

For the purpose of increasing my manure heap, my pens are kept constantly supplied with peat or swamp mud, about three hundred loads of which are annually thrown into my styes. This, with the manure from my horse stable, which is daily thrown in, and the weeds and coarse herbage, which are gathered from the farm, give me about 500 cart loads of manure in a year.

On regular systematic feeding and clean and dry bedding, the success of raising and fattening swine very much depends. A faithful feeder, also who has some skill and taste, and withal a little pride of vocation, is indispensable. Homer informs us that much of the success of Ulysses in rearing his fine hogs, was to be attributed to his faithful Umeus, whom the old soldier styled god-like swinefeeder. E. PHINNEY.

The Great Southern Railroad.—It was determined, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held at Ashville, on the 16th ultimo, to stop the work at Columbia, S. C., unless other States interested come forward with efficient aid. The work is under contract, and will probably be completed from Branchville to Columbia, a distance of sixty-six miles, in a short time.

HARVESTING BEANS.—It is not necessary that Beans should be perfectly ripe before they are gathered. After they have become somewhat hard they may be pulled and put upon poles or scaffolding to dry, where they will ripen. The crop may thus oftentimes be preserved from the frost, when if suffered to remain they would be ruined. Some pull them and lay them on the ground or grass beside the field to dry. This is not a good method, as the moisture arising from the ground prevents their drying so fast as they will if somewhat elevated, and if it should rain they will be beat into the dirt and injured.—*Maine Farmer.*

A composition for coloring and preserving Gates, Pales, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the weather. Melt 12 ounces rosin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as

you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick walls.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.

ON THE VARIETIES, PROPERTIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.—BY JOHN LE COUTEUR.

(Continued.)

On the Properties of some Varieties.

CLASSIFICATION.—The attempt to class the varieties of wheat is necessary; it is a laborious and difficult undertaking, which should be performed by a more scientific person than the writer. But as no one has yet done so, as a branch of agriculture, in those plain terms which may be intelligible, not to the botanist, or scientific reader only, but to the great mass of farmers, I shall risk the trial for those sorts that are in usual cultivation.

I leave to botanists the seven species of *Triticum*, named in that very useful work, Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Agriculture*, also the attempt at classification that is made in Sinclair's very excellent book on Grasses, neither of these works explaining what I should consider to be the principal object in view, the nature and real qualities of each variety, as to their properties for making bread.

A gentleman who may be planting a garden, is desirous of having peaches, figs, pears, grapes, apples, even gooseberries, of particular seasons, flavors, qualities and colors; these are all named, and so intelligibly classed, that if the nurseryman deceives him in one or two of them, he is set down as a person not to be depended upon; yet these luxuries which do not directly affect the real prosperity of the country, are perfectly well understood; but the nature of the most precious of all those plants, which one of the most profound writers has called "the only produce of land which always, and necessarily, affords some rent to the landlord," appears to have been overlooked—perhaps because it was so plentiful and so diminutive. If Doctor Franklin's adage, "take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," is true, it is not less correct to say to a husbandman, in the selection of seed wheat, "take care of the pecks, and the quarters will take care of themselves."

To render the classification of wheat well understood, it should be so clear and simple, that any farmer should be enabled to state the precise variety he wishes to raise, by applying to the seed merchant, a branch of business which should belong to the corn trade.

I should propose a classification as follows:

BEARDESS OR WINTER WHEATS.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| Class 1. | White Wheats, | Smooth Chaffed. |
| 2. | do. do. | Velvet Husked. |
| 3. | Red do. | Smooth Chaffed. |
| 4. | do. do. | Velvet Husked. |
| 5. | Yellow do. | Smooth Chaffed. |
| 6. | do. do. | Velvet Husked. |
| 7. | Liver do. | Smooth Chaffed. |
| 8. | do. do. | Velvet Husked. |

BEARDED OR SPRING WHEATS.

1. White Spring Wheat,
2. Red Spring Wheat,
3. Yellow do. do.
4. Hoary do. do.

The subvarieties should be given a number and name, which number should be first added to the local names given to each, for which one common name should be substituted.

ARRANGEMENT.

1st. The name of the wheat, and the particular soil and climate it may be suited for, the proper period for sowing it, whether it be liable to injury from drought, moisture, or frost, in its earlier or later growth, and its liability to disease.

2nd. The period of flowering or blooming and ripening.

3rd. The height and nature of the straw, whether it be white or dark colored, brittle or tenacious, if liable to lay in wet seasons, or otherwise. If fit for fodder, thatching, bonnet making, or other purposes.

4th. Nature of the ear, whether compact, or widely spread, its length in inches. This would of course vary in some soils, but it would be interesting to know such variations, and the produce per acre.

5th. The color of the grain, (this will also vary with

a change of soil,) whether coarse or thin skinned, whether round or oval, large or small, whether liable to shake out or not.

6th. Nature of the flour and bran, with their relative quantity.

7th. Whether the dough rises well or not.

8th. Quantity of bread made from a given quantity of flour, its color, if of a dry or moist nature, and the length of time it will keep.

SMOOTH CHAFFED.

In Class 1.—Nature and Habits.

No. 1, A.—*Triticum Hybridum*, *Candidum* *Epulonum* *Leucospermum* "La Gasca"—No. 1, in the table. A variety from Dantzic—ear full and large, ranging from three and a half inches, to four and a half, in length. Grain rather thin skinned, large, roundish, hardy. Tillers well, blooms rather early, tall, four feet eight inches, tenacious white straw. Rather liable to lay in rich land, sheds if over ripe, produces excellent white bread of a rather dry nature. Eighteen pounds of flour have made twenty-four pounds of bread.—has produced fifty-two imperial bushels of sixty-three pounds to the acre.

No. 2, B.—*Triticum Album* *Densum*—"La Gasca," No. 2, in the table.* I suspect it to be the "Froment Blanc de Hongrie" of the French, ear compact, square, from two and a half, to three and a half inches long. Grain small, white, round thin skinned; hardy, tillers well, blooms a day or two later than No. 1, tall, four feet eight inches, stout white straw, sheds little.

No. 3, C.—*Triticum Hybridum*, *Coturnianum* a *Compactum* *La Gasca*, M. S. S., a seedling of 1832. No. 7, in the table. Ear short and compact, not quite so square as No. 2, which it otherwise resembles externally, from two and a half to three inches long, grain plump and oblong, rather coarser skinned than No. 1, hardy, tillers remarkably. Blooms rather earlier than No. 2. Straw short and slight, four feet high, not at all liable

Class II. Velvet
Husked White
Grain. 1. Hoary
No. 1, E.

No 1, A.



No. 3, C.



No. 2, B.



[Fig. 28.]

Jersey Dantzic. *Triticum Ko-*
Triticum Hybridum, *Coturnianum*, *Candidum* ca.
Epulonum of *La Gasca*.

[Fig. 29.]

Small round. *Triticum Hybridum*, *Coturnianum* a *Compactum* of *La Gasca*.

[Fig. 30.]

[Fig. 31.]

No. 4, D.



[Fig. 32.]

Talavera Beluensis.

* The reader is referred to the various tables in a number previously published.

(To be Continued.)

THE SILK CULTURE.

The National Intelligencer says, that a convention to promote the cultivation and manufacture of Silk is to be held in Washington on the 10th Dec. next, at which it is expected that there will be an attendance of delegates from every Congressional district in the union, and that arrangements are being made to accommodate 1000 delegates—It is suggested that distant states and territories appoint their Congressional representatives as delegates to the convention—also that the various silk companies immediately appoint their delegates, and announce their names in the agricultural or silk papers, and forward a copy of the paper to the Society at Washington, so that a correct list of the delegates may be made in anticipation of the Convention meeting.

A correspondent, under date of Blakely, Alabama, writes us as follows:

"The *Morus Multicaulis* has made some stir among us here, and I believe from the experiments that have been made, will succeed well. I have the present season constructed a cocoonery, the first in our state, I believe, and Mrs. B. who has taken a great interest in the business, has reeled several pounds of silk, and raised eggs to supply the building the next season. Our experiment has convinced a great many persons that the business is much more simple than they anticipated. P. B."

to be laid. Sheds little, highly productive, having afforded fifty-eight imperial bushels to the acre this season.

No. 4, D.—*Triticum Hybridum*, *Talavera Beluensis*. Ear Long Straggling, and Pyramidal, from four to six inches long. Grain large, oblong, and thin skinned. Tillers moderately. Earliest to bloom, eight or ten days sooner than the three preceding sorts. Straw tall, slight and bending, and brittle if over ripe, liable to lay in rich land, highly farinaceous.

In Class 2.—*Velvet Husked. White Wheat.*

No. 1, E.—*Triticum Koeleri*.—*La Gasca*, 1832. Ear large, rather close. Downy or velvety. White, very plump, roundish, oval, thin skinned grain. Tillers remarkably. Blooms rather early. Straw four feet four inches to four feet seven inches, very white and firm, not liable to shed, retains moisture from its huskiness, therefore should be harvested when dry, has produced twenty-six pounds of superior white bread from eighteen pounds of flour, and has produced fifty-five imperial bushels of 64 lbs. the acre.

Such is the sort of classification I should wish to introduce, not one in a dead or botanical language, intelligible only to men of science, but one in the mother tongue which every farmer may comprehend, and by comparing his class book with the crops, or varieties that are lurking in them, may ascertain which they are.

This is merely a first suggestion, time and further experience, guided by the experiments this little book may lead to, may prove the means of distinctly ascertaining and making known the habits and properties of all sorts of grain.

The Philadelphia "Morris' Silk Farmer" of the 12th, quotes the price of Cocoons at \$2.50 to \$5 per bushel, demand exceeding supply; Silk Worm Eggs \$10 per oz. clear eggs; American reeled silk, \$5.50 per pound.

We have on file for publication, communications on the silk culture from Sidney Weller, of N. Carolina, and Dr. W. R. Taylor, of Louisiana, which will be found interesting particularly to our southern friends.

Extensive Sales of *Morus Multicaulis*.—The great auction sales by Wm. H. Franklin, at Prince's Nurseries, at Flushing, and a lesser sale by Mr. Peck, of the same town, took place yesterday. The two steam boats which left the city at 9 and 10 o'clock, were thronged with passengers, and an immense concourse from the adjacent country also attended the sale.

The *Multicaulis* Trees being of a superior character, commanded what may during the present pressure be deemed fair prices, the large ones from layers sold at 25 to 33 cents, and the smallest at 18 to 23 cents. Some very fine trees from roots and finely branched, of which there were about 8000, sold as high as 52 to 55 cents. The Alpines and Elata Trees sold at 17 to 25 cents. The total number sold exceeded 200,000 trees, and the aggregate amount somewhat exceeded \$52,000.—*N. Y. Courier*.

Sale of *Multicaulis* Trees.—Mr. Joseph G. Benner, of this place, disposed, a few days since, of a lot of *Morus Multicaulis*, at 8 cents per foot—half cash at the time of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the trees on the 1st proximo.—*Germantown Tel.*

The Richmond Compiler states that an auction sale of 5000 *Morus Multicaulis* Trees at Messrs. Templeman & Dickenson's, was made on the 10th inst. at 10 cents per tree, to be paid on the delivery of the trees in November. None of the trees were under 5 feet high, and they were of luxuriant growth. 100,000 trees were offered at the same time by the foot, but there was no bid.

At a meeting at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, of the friends of the silk culture, held on the 18th ult. sundry resolutions were adopted for the furtherance of the object of the meeting. The Germantown Telegraph gives the following brief sketch of the remarks of some of the gentlemen who spoke on the occasion, which we deem of sufficient interest to transfer to our columns:

Rev. D. V. McLEAN, of New-Jersey, said that in approving of the resolution she was operated upon solely by his convictions on the subject of the culture of silk in this country; that he had examined this subject with great care, both theoretically and practically, and was firmly of the opinion that the cultivation of silk in this country, was a matter of great importance in a pecuniary, moral, and political point of view; that he sincerely believed it a most lucrative branch of domestic industry, as certain in its results as the majority of other occupations;—that in giving publicity to these opinions, he was operated upon by sentiments of philanthropy and patriotism, as it was his firm conviction that the prosecution of this business in this country, would prove a great national blessing. He said that in thus expressing himself, he was influenced by no sordid views—for rather than sell any of his trees, he would commit them all to the flames, if he were not convinced of their valuable properties as a food for the silk-worm. He said he had made some experiments last year—[see Roberts' Silk Manual, p. 47]—which satisfied him that our climate was congenial to the insect, and that the business was sufficiently profitable to engage the industry of the country;—that he was making some other experiments this year—the result of which would be laid before the public if deemed of sufficient interest.

Mr. ISRAEL KINSMAN, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting in a very forcible speech upon the subject generally. He stated that he planted his trees in the poor soil of New-Jersey, which was too poor to produce corn or grain of any kind—"acres of which would not forage a grub-worm"—and yet his trees grew well, and some of them were remarkably large and thrifty. He said that it did not appear to require any great ingenuity in feeding silkworms; that it seemed to be a simple process, which consisted in giving the worms enough to eat;—that he had, this season, sent a quantity of eggs into New-Jersey, the worms from which had been fed by an old lady, the wife of a farmer, who had never before seen a silkworm;—that the worms were remarkably healthy throughout,

although placed on the chairs, tables, and ordinary furniture of the family, without frames or hurdles;—that at last the worms began looking for a place to spin, but the manœuvre so perplexed the old lady, that she shut up the door and without delay communicated the fact to himself, (the speaker,) that the worms would not remain any longer quiet, and that she had shut them up, to prevent them all from running off. She at length, however, after the lapse of several days, took courage, as all seemed quiet within, to open the door again, when she was astounded with the sight! The chairs, tables, walls, and furniture generally, were literally covered and festooned with cocoons; and she complained that even her bonnet, which she had left behind in her fright, was taken possession of by the vermin, who had literally filled it with their balls!—Mr. K. farther stated, that he was fully satisfied that the culture of silk was a subject of great importance to the country; and that the profits realised would be an ample remuneration for capital invested and labor bestowed; that he was so well convinced of this, that he had determined to abandon all other business, and to go extensively into the cultivation of silk.

Mr. LUTHER J. COX, of Baltimore, also addressed the meeting upon the subject generally. He said that he was satisfied that there was no branch of business which insured such large and steady profits as the culture of silk; and so fully was he convinced upon the subject, that he had determined to abandon commerce, in which he was somewhat extensively engaged, and employ his time and his capital in the silk culture.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, whose remarks all went to confirm the importance of this branch of industry to the people of the United States.

TOBACCO & COTTON.—We have condensed from the N. Orleans price current, of Oct. 1, the following statement shewing the amount of tobacco and cotton exported from that port for each of the last ten years, ending 30th Sept. last:

1829-30	28,028 hhd.	Tobacco	351,890 bales	Cotton
1830-31	34,968 do	do	424,684 do	do
1831-32	32,974 do	do	356,406 do	do
1832-33	23,701 do	do	407,220 do	do
1833-34	24,931 do	do	462,253 do	do
1834-35	34,365 do	do	534,765 do	do
1835-36	43,941 do	do	493,005 do	do
1836-37	32,725 do	do	594,538 do	do
1837-38	36,693 do	do	739,917 do	do
1838-39	28,287 do	do	577,783 do	do
Stock of Tobacco on hand Sept. 30th, 1839,		1,252 hhd.		
Do Cotton		do do 15,824 bales.		

Of which were exported to the following places:

To Great Britain.	To France.	North of Europe.	South of Europe.	Coastwise.
Tobacco. bbls. bales.	Tobacco. bbls. bales.	Tobacco. bbls. bales.	Tobacco. bbls. bales.	Tobacco. bbls. bales.
1829-30 1792 196,892	451 93,446	5161 4213	6644 1923 81,980	56 116
1830-31 6131 223,374	258 60,913	4815 2911	2924 2400 21,240	135,086
1831-32 8448 203,365	576 78,138	7157 4423	1401 5752 15,392	64,728
1832-33 4875 255,667	35 82,302	4320 3338	424 1690 14,047	94,223
1833-34 6112 285,169	306 101,253	9742 6210	1455 1384 10,448	60,485
1834-35 8338 250,123	1460 141,872	4262 4368	1992 6918 30,343	122,704
1835-36 15492 236,526	1138 133,881	5942 17989	1980 12074 19,329	92,535
1836-37 9104 355,095	3717 133,641	6344 6431	3180 14225 10,380	85,441
1837-38 9446 481,263	5090 131,592	2856 6407	3302 15544 16,029	104,145
1838-39 8237 308,656	1621 120,656	5441 1446	1384 9162 11,614	139,152

Sugar and Molasses.—From the same source we gather the following as the amount of exports coastwise of Sugar and Molasses, from New Orleans—which, with the above, will no doubt be interesting to the large body of our readers residing in the section of country in which these articles are staple productions:			
Sugar.		Molasses.	
hhd.	bbl.	hhd.	bbl.
1838-9 29281	1750 16588 20691		
1837-8 26098	3662 1424 27133		
1836-7 27581	2269 6326 28382		
1835-6 5677	3138 1012 0285		
1834-5 47018	4832 1857 22604		

Comparative Statement of Cotton exported from the United States since October 1, 1838.

EXPORTS FROM	1838-9			1837-8		
	Great Britain	France	Other Ports	Great Britain	France	Other Ports
New Orleans,	308834	121433	9729	480146	127828	22108
Natchez,	2009			15246		
Mobile,	125635	21304	2008	158029	61123	5908
Savannah & Dar'n	97853	10480	2234	197791	26024	1192
Charles & Geo'n.	119486	30665	8109	158212	55685	32570
Virginia,	6648		1053	11896	4136	3097
New-York,	118526	48465	8543	95165	40485	21670
Other ports,	19741	2934	277	60332	833	60
Total,	793732	236281	31954	1176817	317114	86605

Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Stocks of Cotton at the following places since Oct. 1, 1838.

	Receipts.		Stocks.	
	1838-9	1837-8	1838-9	1837-8
N. Orleans, Sep. 20, bales	562432	710908	11645	7613
Natchez, July 1,	16432	17572		
Mobile, Sept. 27,	252197	309177	1330	59
Florida, Sept. 1,	77792	11400	1500	3000
Savannah & Darien, Sep. 19,	204213	294319	895	1414
Augusta & Hambu. A.1,			6295	7361
Charleston & Geo'n, Sep. 30,	215357	297575	4185	2891
Macon, Geo. July 1,			1000	825
North Carolina, Sep. 1,	11100	18189	1000	1800
Virginia, Aug. 20,	22200	32000	750	800
Philadelphia, Sep. 14,			1846	350
New York, Sep. 4,			22500	18000
Total,	1361733	1793812	52916	44113

VIRGINIA TOBACCO—There were inspected in Virginia from Oct. 1, 1838, to Sept. 30, 1839, 26,757 hhd's Tobacco, and the stock on hand at the last mentioned date, was 4896, of which 1500 hhd's were on ship-board not cleared—Of the stock on hand 2800 hhd's were at Richmond, 112 at Petersburg, 376 at Lynchburg, and 106 at Farmville. The inspections at Richmond were 9992 hhd's; at Petersburg 6116; Lynchburg 6936; Farmville 2381; Clarksville 1307; Danville 735; Milton 480; Tye river 210, besides smaller inspections.

The exports were 18,729 hhd's. 4031 do Stems and 1028 tcs. principally to London, Liverpool, Cowes, Bremen, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

COTTON—The exports of Cotton during the same period were 6102 bales, of which 5228 were to Liverpool.

FLOUR—There were 52,845 bbls Flour exported, of which 13,702 were to Liverpool, and 29,290 to Rio, 4450 to Cowes, and 4000 to Porto Rico.

LATEST NEWS.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10.

The suspension of the Philadelphia banks and the arrival of the Liverpool, which came in this morning, create a profound sensation. Wall street and its purlieus abound with people. Never was there more news than now.

Bad as this news was for New York—and it is bad enough—worse if possible, soon came by the steamship, announcing the dishonor of the bills of the Philadelphia United States Bank by the house of HORTINGUER & Co. Paris; the difficulties of Mr. JAVON in England; the bad weather in England, Ireland and Scotland; the consequent unpromising state of the crops; the total annihilation of all prospect, for disposing of American securities; nothing favorable in the money market, or among the manufactories that work off our cotton.

The amount of bills dishonored or not accepted by HORTINGUER & Co. is, as stated, about a quarter of a million sterling. Of what was the cause of this dishonor we have no satisfactory explanation, but the fall in cotton and the non-availability of American stocks led to it probably. The fact produced great sensation in Paris, Havre, London, and Liverpool. As soon as Mr. JAVON heard of it, he left London for Paris, and rumors in the English papers, and letters received here, positively state that he has been able to make some arrangement with the house of ROTHSCHILD in Paris, so that no bills will come back to the United States. This last piece of news, which there is reason to believe is true, is very agreeable to the Public here, as the return of these bills would but add to the common calamity.

There is hardly a promise of an average crop in England. The weather has been very bad, and in Scotland, the North of England, and Ireland, the rain has fallen almost incessantly. Wheat has consequently gone up in England and France, and it bears such prices now as will allow an exportation of American flour, if the market is not made too buoyant here. This bad weather, so long continued, has a depressing effect upon the London money market, and it can hardly be said there is any relief from the pressure. Interest

is as high as ever, if not higher. American stocks have not even a price.

FRANCE has acknowledged the independence of TEXAS, as is stated now in all the Paris papers.

DON CARLOS's party in Spain is wholly defeated, and he has fled to France, and was on his way to Paris. This has been brought about, the Opposition in England and France say, by money working with one of his Generals. What the French Government will do with him, or for him, is now a matter of some controversy in the Paris journals. It is fortunate, no matter how it was brought about, that the horrible civil war in Spain is coming to an end.

In France there has been some riots on account of the high price of corn, but they were not serious. Paris was tranquil.

The negotiations with MEHMET ALI for the surrender of the Ottoman fleet were going on, but there was no denouement by the last dates from the East. The European Powers, however, ceased to have any apprehension of a general war.

Cotton was a little lower than by the last advices, and the tendency of the market was downwards.

A widely extended conspiracy is said to have been discovered in a Russian corps on its march to Poland. Five hundred officers were arrested at once, it is stated, and two hundred were confined in the dungeons at Warsaw.

Half past three.—The excitement in Wall street and its suburbs is prolonged; but the banks have bravely stood the run which has been made upon them. On comparing accounts yesterday, they found they had \$4,000,000 of specie in their vaults, and, unless their large depositors draw upon them—men who seem to be most interested in their solvency—it is hardly possible for the Public, even if disposed, to drive them into a suspension. They hold their heads high, pay out cheerfully, and even discount some, and it is the general opinion that they will weather the storm.

Mr WEBSTER returns in the Liverpool next time. The Governor General of Canada has sailed in the Pique frigate for Quebec. General HAMILTON was a passenger in the Liverpool, also Mr. NOLTE and Professor TUCKER.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12.—The money crisis in this city is passing over, and, as the banks stand firm, the present fears of suspension here are over. The New England banks also stand firm. There is no panic in Boston, their head-quarters. The Suffolk Bank continues to redeem New England bills. But it cannot be disguised that there is great anxiety about the future. Our Currency, badly deranged all along, is now utterly in confusion. The bills of the new banks of this State not redeemed here are two and three per cent, below par. As far South as North Carolina, bank bills sell here at 10 per cent discount, but there is no sale as yet of any bank notes beyond, or of Western or Northwestern bank notes. There is no means of obtaining exchange now upon the Southwest or West. The holders of Southwestern post notes find their resources all at once utterly unavailable. People who hold Southern or Western funds, are most anxiously waiting the turn of events, and hoping for order from existing chaos. The suspension of 1837 threw things into confusion, but the universality of the suspension then put all upon a par, whereas now there is just enough left to make us feel helpless on the eminence where we are. The foreign exchanges are anxiously looked to now, and there is great scrutiny of the character of the bills, but the rate as yet has not risen, and probably will not rise much as long as our banks pay specie. U. S. Bank stock to-day was sold as low as 70. All stocks are down, but none in that proportion.

P. S. It is said the banks of Rhode Island will suspend specie payments.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, 1839.—With reference to our Circular of the 31st ult., per "British Queen," we have now to advise that our Cotton market was dull during the subsequent week, the sales being 20,590 bales, the prices declined 1-8d-4d per lb. We then had a revival of much more active demand, and the business for the week ended 13th inst. was 41,380 bales, producing an advance of 1-8d per lb.—about 5000 of it having been taken for export, and 2000 on speculation. Since then the demand has been to a fair extent, and the sales for the week ended this evening, reach 27,080 bales, but the tone of the market has been languid, and the improvement of the last week is lost; so that prices are now 1-8d-4d per lb. below those of the end of last month, though the transactions in the three weeks have reached about the 90,000 bales. The decline is mainly in the low and middling qualities, and we quote fair qualities 7 1-2d 3-8 per lb. Of this week's sales, 5910 are Upland, at 6 1/2d; 5550 Alabama and Mobile, at 6 3-8d 3-8; 7800 Orleans, at 6 1/2d, and 270 Sea Island, at 20 1/2d 25 per lb;—about 1500 of it taken for export. The import into Liverpool since 1st January, is 907,000 bales against 1,210,000 to the same period last season; the supply of American is 740,000, being a decrease of 285,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 446,000 bales against 490,000 at the same period last year; the stock of the American is about 410,000—or about 8000 more than it then was.

A large business has been done in Turpentine the last three weeks—about 15,000 bbls. having changed hand at 11s 1/2d 6d per cwt. for old, and 11s 8d 1/2d 1d for new.

The sales of tobacco this month amount to 550 hhd's. None of the new crop has yet come upon the market, which is in a heavy state.

LONDON, 19th Sept, 1839.—**Tobacco.**—A fair demand exists for common Virginia and Kentucky at 4 1/2d to 4 3-4d, at which about 800 hhd's. have been sold, thus reducing the stock of that kind. A few common Marylands have been taken at 5 1/2d to 6d, but better kinds neglected. The cargoes of the "Alice" and "Junius," both refused Virginia, have been sold for Flanders at 33 and 23s per 100lb. respectively.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10, 1839.—**Cotton.**—The late reduction in prices has created more inquiry; about 3000 bales have been realized and what remains on hand is mostly held for higher rates; for good ordinary Upland 40 to 42 cents continue to be offered.

Tobacco.—As the dealers are still reluctant to buy more than what they urgently require, the transaction during the last month have been anew on a very limited scale; not more than 398 hhd's. Maryland were disposed of, part of which was new tobacco which sold at 28 1/2 to 31 cents; for good old lots up to 36 cents was paid.

Amsterdam Market, Sept. 17.—The autumn sales of the Netherlands Commercial Company being now brought to a close we are enabled to state, that every where the result has been favorable, and that Coffee fully maintained the opinion generally entertained of the article, in consequence of which several lots have since been paid with 4 to 1 cent profit; St. Domingo and fair Brazil brought 30 cents, and ordinary Brazil 28c, in bond. For Maryland Tobacco, we had within the last eight days more inquiry than for some time past; which caused several first transactions, amounting on the whole to 625 hhd's. to take place at advanced currencies, so that the present stock is not above 1192 hhd's; to-day there will again be brought into the market 394 hhd's. ex Ulysses. Cotton, though firm, was not much inquired after, and we are not aware that a single sale has taken place in the article.

Havre Market, Sept. 14.—Our cotton market, after having experienced a reaction, has remained pretty brisk, and from the 7th up to yesterday, 8335 bales were placed on the following terms—5269 bales inferior and ordinary Louisiana at 94 to 113c; 1062 good ordinary Mobile 106 1/2 to 111 1/2; 679 ordinary to good ordinary Georgia 100 to 112; 1171 do Floridas 102 to 107; 127 packages St. Domingo 100 to 103.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUEL.—We are called upon this week to announce the lamented death of Judge Buel, of the Albany "Cultivator," who departed this life on the 6th inst. at Danbury, Ct. in the 63d year of his age. He had accepted invitations to deliver addresses before certain agricultural societies in Connecticut, and was on his way to fulfil his engagements, when he was seized with bilious colic, of which he was relieved, but bilious fever supervened, and he sunk under it after an illness of more than a week. The Albany Argus, in announcing this melancholy event, gives the following brief sketch of the deceased:

"For the last thirty years, Judge Buel has occupied a wide space in the political and agricultural world. In 1811, he removed to this city from Ulster county, and established the Albany Argus. In the following year he was appointed Printer to the State, and discharged the duties of that station, and of the editorship of the paper, until 1821, when he retired to the suburbs of the city, since so widely and favorably known as the "Albany Nursery." After his retirement from his editorial labors, he represented the city for successive years in the popular branch of the legislature, and at the period of his death was a Regent in the University. His last appearance in political life, was as the gubernatorial candidate of the opponents of the national administration in 1834.

But it is as an Agriculturalist, in the great and broad sense of the word, practically and scientifically, that he has built his fame as a public benefactor. As such, he was known throughout this continent and in the old world; and no man has contributed more, as a writer and in practical life, to elevate, inform and improve the Agriculture of his age. Nearly six years ago, as an auxiliary in his plan for the diffusion of knowledge on this subject Judge B. established "The Cultivator," a monthly publication, of the highest value, and varied information, and which has attained a vast circulation throughout the American continent. His labors, however, were not confined to his monthly publication, ample as were its pages. His pen was in constant requisition upon nearly every subject connected with the cultivation of the soil, and his correspondence, throughout the Union, and abroad was extensive. In example, not less than in precept, he may be said to have conferred blessings upon the time in which he lived—blessings that will continue to fructify, and ripen into fruit, long after his body shall have mingled with his favorite earth."

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore Market.—The American of Saturday says:—The extraordinary tightness in the money market,—to which we have had occasion to refer for sometime past, and which greatly depressed prices and restricted the regular operations of trade,—was relieved on Tuesday morning by the promulgation here of the fact that the Banks of Philadelphia had suspended specie payments on the previous day, and as an inevitable consequence, by the suspension of the Banks in Baltimore. The pause which an occurrence of this character naturally occasioned continues to-day, but it will be noticed that the change has already created an improvement both in the prices and demand for Wheat and Flour.

Tobacco.—During the first three days of the week there was a fair demand for Maryland Tobacco, and a moderate business was done at the prices which ruled last week. The principal sales were of the inferior to middling qualities at \$4.75, and some parcels frosted at \$3.50. On Tuesday, when the news of the suspension of the Banks had been promulgated, holders refused to make further sales except at advanced rates, under the belief that a considerable rise in the rate of Exchange would be the consequence, and that shipments of Tobacco to the Continent would be made as the best means of remittance. Purchasers, however, decline all operations at present, and the market is therefore at a complete stand. We hear of no sales of Ohio Tobacco during the week, and holders now show but little anxiety to sell. The inspections of the week comprise 515 hhd. Maryland; 95 hhd. Ohio; 1 hhd. Kentucky; and 1 hhd. Virginia,—total 612 hhd.

Wool.—Sales of several parcels have been made this week at 50 cents for full blood washed fleece on a credit of six months, and of common to quarter blood washed at 35 to 39 cents, also on time. These prices are a decline on the rates at which the article has been recently held.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef cattle offered in market in the early part of the week was large, amounting to about 1000 head. From 300 to 400 head were taken by the butchers at prices ranging from \$6 to 8 per 100 lbs. according to quality. One or two small lots have been sold since at the same average price.—There are now but few in market, nearly all that remained on hand having been driven to neighboring cities.

Tuesday, 13th.—Flour.—The effect of the late news in regard to the English harvest was manifested, and sales of Howard street from stores, Monday, made at \$5.75 to \$6.00, being an advance of from 50 to 75c on last week's prices. This morning holders are generally asking \$6 cash. The price paid from wagons yesterday, was \$5.50, but this morning it is rather unsettled; we quote \$5.50 to 5-8. City Mills is held at \$6, and very little in market.

Grain.—There have been no transactions in Wheat since the advices per the Liverpool, which may be relied on as to indicate the exact state of the market. There is very little afloat, some unimportant sales of prime reds have been made at \$1.05 to 1.10, and in one or two instances \$1.25; store wheat is held at \$1.25 for good to prime, which is an advance of fully 20c on prime reds since Saturday. The news by the Liverpool has had very little if any effect upon prices of other grain. Prime white Corn brings 68 to 70c; do. yellow 70 to 72c, receipts light; Rye 70 to 72c, and scarce; Oats are plenty and sell at 32 to 33c.

At New York, on Saturday last, there was but little general business transacted; the suspension of the banks in Philadelphia, the important character of the news brought by the Liverpool, and the excitement growing out of the new state of things, attracted the attention of the business men from the ordinary trade to the situation of the money and stock markets. The only article of merchandise affected by the news from England, was flour, which advanced 50 cents per barrel, on all kinds; and Genesee, Ohio, and Georgetown were each quoted at \$6.37 to \$6.50; about 5000 barrels were sold at these rates. Sales of rye flour at \$4.25, and corn meal at \$4.25. No sales of wheat since the arrival of the Liverpool. Rye 76 to 78 cents. Southern corn 70 to 72c wt; Northern 80 to 82c wt; Northern oats 48 to 50 cents. Ashes were steady. The sales of cotton for the week are 1800 bales generally at former prices, though in some cases at a shade of decline.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 12, there had been more enquiry for wheat towards the close of the week, and holders now ask an advance of 8 to 10 cents per bushel on current rates previous to the receipt of the late advices from Europe.—Sales of good to prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.09 to 1.12 per bushel; inferior \$1.04; good southern at \$1.07 to 1.10 for red, and \$1.15 for white. A cargo of 12,000 bushels Russian rye has arrived this week. Sales of Pennsylvania at 70 cents per bushel. Fair sales of yellow corn at 70 to 71c, and white at 65 to 67c. Oats arrive more freely; sales at 31 to 34 cents. We quote 32 to 34 cents to-day.

Sales of 55 to 60 hhd. Kentucky tobacco at 12 to 13c per lb. About 130 bales Cuba at a price not reported. The sales were chiefly for export.

At market about 600 beef cattle, nearly 500 of which were sold at \$7 to \$7.75 for common to fine quality.

At Williamsport, Saturday, Flour was \$4 3-4 to 5; Wheat \$1.05; Rye 70c; Corn 90c; Oats 33 to 35.

At Richmond, Friday, no change was noted in the prices of Tobacco. Country Flour was 54 to 54 1/2, stock and receipts light. Corn dull at 65c. Oats 32 to 33 from vessels; 35 to 37 1/4 from depot. The stock of Whiskey was light, 35 to 36 in hhd and 37 to 37 1/4 in bbl.

At Fredericksburg, (Va.) Saturday, Flour was \$5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Wheat 87 to 103c; Corn 62c; Oats 30c.

At Winchester, (Va.) Friday, Flour was 4 to 4 1/4; Wheat 80 to 85c; Rye 40c; Corn 50; Oats 25c.

At Alexandria, Saturday, the wagon price of Flour continued at \$4, though holders were firmer.

At Cincinnati, on the 9th, Flour had fallen to \$4 from boats; Wheat 68 to 70c; Corn 43 to 44c; Oats 33c. A decided improvement had taken place in Salt, and Western sold at 62 to 65c; and Eastern 68 to 75c and scarce. Keg Butter was arriving freely and sold at 15 to 18c.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) Tuesday, Turpentine \$2.45. Tar had declined 10c, and but little coming in.

At New Orleans, for the week ending on Saturday Oct. 5, business continued dull. The money market was said to be decidedly more easy, and good notes sold at 1 to 3 per ct. a month. The trade in cotton was beginning to be active—the sales, after the receipt of the news by the British Queen, were 3322 bales, viz:—77 bales at 13c per lb; 25 at 12 7/8; 77 at 12 3/4; 148 at 12 1/2; 259 at 12 1/4; 222 at 12 1/8; 755 at 12; 69 at 11 7/8; 369 at 11 3/4; 80 at 11 1/4; 294 at 11 1/4; 121 at 11 1/4; 101 at 11; 90 price not known; 42 (old) at 10 1/4; 86 at 9 3/4; 30 at 8 1/4; 15 at 8 1/4; 16 at 8; 400 price not known; and 56 Texas at 9 3/4. There had probably been 200 or 300, over the above amount, sold. The stock continued to accumulate. The receipts of the week 10,781 bales, making the stock 22,678 bales. Sugar was 53 to 54 1/4; Molasses 28 to 30c; Flour \$6 to 6 3/4; Whiskey 48 to 50c, holders firm. Nothing done in Provisions. Freights continued dull and were nominally at former quotations.

At Pittsburg, on Tuesday, Flour was \$4 to 4 1/4; Wheat 70; Oats dull at 25c; 50 tons Juniata Iron sold at \$70, 8 to 9 mos; and 179 tons at \$66, 8 mos. Lead in pigs sold at 5 1/2c on time.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For Sale nearly or quite TWO MILLIONS of Morus Multicaulis cuttings of remarkably well grown and well matured wood; a large proportion from roots one and two years old. The trees are very superior, generally from 6 to 10 feet high, growing on dry sandy land, in rows from 4 to 8 feet apart, and standing, generally, at from 2 to 3 feet in the row. Main stems and branches, will be sold together, and rather than refuse a good offer, the roots will also be sold. It is estimated that the lot will yield from four to five hundred thousand cuttings an inch and quarter, or more in circumference. Such cuttings, as I know from last spring's experience, grow almost as certainly as rooted plants, even with bad management in an unfavorable season, more especially when grown themselves from rooted plants, as is the case with many of those here offered. It is confidently believed that very few if any lots of trees are for sale in the country which afford so large a number of so good cuttings. They are worth visiting from a distance by a person wishing to purchase so great a number of trees or cuttings of prime quality. The present price is 12 1/2 cents per foot, or 2 cents per bud. A reasonable deduction would be made to a purchaser of the whole lot. The field on which the trees stand is within a few hundred yards of the Cheraw boat landing from which there is regular steamboat communication with George Town and Charleston.

The postage must be paid on all letters on the subject, or they will not be attended to. M. MACLEAN.
Cheraw, S. C. October 4th, 1839. oo 17 31 32

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee to that effect I am now prepared to make 'Murray's Portable Tobacco Prizes' to order. The price of a Prize with the improved cast screw is \$150, one with the best wrought screw \$225. They will be delivered at Queen Anne, Mount Pleasant, Pig Point, Baltimore, or on board the Steam Boat Patuxent, for an additional \$10. Should the Prize not please, the purchaser can return it by paying one Dollar for every Hhd. he has packed with it. In no case will a prize be furnished, except with the understanding that it is not to be lent or hired out.

Should the Prize be wanted for the use of more than one person, it will be at an enhanced price. Terms, Cash or an approved draft at 60 or 90 days on the delivery of the Prize.

Address through the West River post office to Alexander I. Murray, or to the subscriber. JOS. BUCEY.
West River, A. A. County. oc 2 2m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durdin & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

25,000 trees for sale, either in quantities, or all together, and to be delivered at any time that may best suit the purchaser. They are from imported cuttings of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, were planted in May last, and are of the most vigorous growth, measuring from 3 to 5 feet in height, with large collateral branches.

Purchasers are invited to call and see them, at the residence of Gen. Morgan Lewis, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, state of New York, where the owner lives, as he thinks they will not suffer by a comparison with any in the United States. Sept. 18—6t

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AVONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surpassed by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Avondale contains about 403 acres, of which at least 200 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succeeding summer.

The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at moderate expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIME STONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. The IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring comfort without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Avondale, and judge for themselves. His price is \$50 per acre. If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made. JOHN GIBSON,
Jy 17—tf No 8, North Charles street.

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and Adams; American manufacture; Scythes Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN,
May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

RICE'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, &c.

For sale by the subscribers, 75 Rice's improved Fanning Mills, which embrace all the recent improvements, and now rank among the most effective mills that are manufactured in this country—price \$30 to 35 each.

50 WATKINS' patent and other improved FANS—price 18 to 35. WRIGHT'S IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS, so highly recommended by Messrs. Capron & Muirhead, and John S. Skinner, esq. (see late numbers of the American Farmer) are now manufactured at our establishment, the right of making and selling having been purchased by us for this section of the country. This is the only Corn Sheller that is worth the attention of extensive corn growers—they are capable of shelling 180 bushels per hour when pushed to their utmost speed, and are warranted to shell 1000 bushels per day without any extra effort—they break no corn, and leave none on the cob—price \$50 each. Also for sale, portable 2-horse Powers for driving the above Sheller, and other agricultural machinery.

2 cases EARLY CABBAGE, RADISH, and other Seed for fall sowing, just received, all of which were selected by an experienced London seedsman. ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.
au 7 Manufacturers and Seedmen.

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. L'ANSON, Agent.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

For sale, from 15,000 to 20,000 trees from cuttings planted 1st February last. They are in rows 5 feet apart, and 18 inches from tree to tree—From being planted so wide, and having had careful cultivation, they are now uncommonly fine, most of the trees being from 7 to 8 feet high, and so filled with branches as to completely shut up the 5 feet alleys, presenting to the eye a field of the most dense and rich vegetation. They are within 500 yards of a convenient landing. Apply to JOHN MILNE,
Aug. 26, 1839.—Sep. 4—9t* Beaufort, South Carolina.